it helps the farmer, it helps the laboring man, it helps the poor man, to give them this prime article of food at a lower

If it helped the farmer," said Mr. McMillia, "helped the laborer, helped the poor man, to give him this prime article ed at a lower price, what shall we say of the gentlemen who come now and propose to hurt the farmer, burt the laborer, and burn the poor man by putting onal tax on this prime article of

He niso had a quotation from Mr. Dingley himself, saying: "The transfer of sugar and molasses to the free list will afford conspicuous relief to the people "If the transfer of sugar to the free list did this, then," excinimed the speaker, "its reimposition must afford a conspicuous

He proceeded to show that the proposed thriff gave the sugar trust a greater advantage than the one-eighth

Mr. Dingley interrupted, asking for the facts upon which this statment was

The gentleman talked of a kinderparten the other day," replied the speaker.
"I'll keep up the kindergarten till he

sees what is the truth in this matter." Mr. 8 wanson read from a printed statement to show what is the real advantage

to the trust under the proposed duty. "Does the gentleman not know," asked Mr. Dingley, "that 100 pounds of raw sugar will not produce 100 pounds of re-Under the existing law the protection given refined sugar amounts to one-tenth and one-eighth; under the pro-posed law it is one-eighth. These are the facts and no one can show anything

"Well, I'll give my friend the benefit of my calculations," said Mr. McMillin, and be can go home and wrestle with

"I don't need to go home and wrestle with them," said Mr. Dingley. Mr McMillin then read his figures show

ing that the proposed tariff gives the trus nearly two-fifths of a cent on the pound.

He pointed out that the American Sugar Refining Company is recognized as a cigantic trust with two wings, which have entered into an agreement to farm out and appropriate the territory of the country. In order to carry out its plans it controls absolutely the price of sugar. Notwithstand-ing these facts, the profit of this trust is guaranteed them under the bill.

He continued: "I opposed putting sugar on the free list originally, and the substitution of a bounty paid for a tax received. I believe yet that the sugar tax, being purely and almost wholly a revenue tax, is a legitimate tax, but I do not believe that while levying that tax we ought to foster and perpetuate the sugar trust in the way that It is done in this bill."

Mr. McMillin criticised also the increase of duty on tin plate made in the bill, denouncing it as unwise and oppressive. "Under the law of 1800," he said, "the date on tin plate was increased to 2.2 cents When we came to frame the law of 1894, I cent a pound was taken off the duty. Gentlemen on the other side pro-claimed that this was the rain of an American industry; that the reduction would close the tin-plate factories; that labor woeld stalk idle through the streets, and that hunger would invade the home of the workingman. These gentlemen were neither prophets nor sons of prophets, asis proved by the report of Mr. Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, concerning the tin-plate industry of the United States.

Another item in the bill which met his disapproval was the retention of the present duties on pig iron and steel rails, while the manufacturers of them in the United States were exporting their products. He devoted much time to a consideration of the agricultural schedule which he denounced as an attempt to hambour the farmers.

This bill, said Mr. McMillin, carried not only higher rates of duty than the present law and higher rates than the McKinley bill, but higher than any law ever passed by an American Congress or grouned un by an American people. The rates on woolen ods were not only higher than ever seen, but the rates on raw wool have been intreased by impressing higher duties on the wools coming from certain countries than were heretafore imposed. The rate of duty borne by woolen goods taken as a whole and tveraged would amount to between 99 and

our woolen goods; to tax the carpets and plotting of the people more than double what they are taxed now; to hamper manufactures by excessive duties on raw moterial and proclaim to the American people that against the exactions of the avaricious there is to be no relief. They tre given to understand that the Govern ment will hold them while the manufacturer become them, and that neither norsing, erying nor complaining will relieve them

"If there were nothing else against this measure, the fact that it proposes to raise unnecessary revenue ought to conmn it in the minds of the people. (Ap-"My friend whose imagination soars

from heaven to earth and earth to heaven must not forget that the grananas of the West are bursting with grain that cannot be sold. That beginess is dormant and the people suffering. In his serene self-confidence I tell him look out. A day of reckoning will come when there is a settlement of the taxes."

The agricultural schedule was dissected with the keen knife of sarcasm. Roars of laughter accompanied his recital of the ridiculous protection reckoned in bundreds of dollars given to wheat and corn and

"These changes," be said, "that don't represent \$10,000 of Increase on agricultural products are expected to float an increase of \$113,000,000, mostly on protected manufactures, both in and cut of trusts."

Turning to the subject of a tax on raw materials, he said: "When the Democratic party joins hands with the Republicans to plunder the people for the benefit of the rich and the trusts it will cease to be the party of Jefferson, of Jackson and of Polk."

(Enthusiastic applause.) He said to put on a tax to protect : small amount of sea island cotton would give an excuse for a tax on cotton ties cotton bagging, cotton gias and other articles that would many times offset this

supposed advantage to a Southern industry He then pointed out duties on unives from 120 to 195 per cent; on glassware, 140 per cent; on tiles, 140 to 340 per cent.

Since this debate has begun," he said, the papers have been seat out to organize tile trust in the United States, and theo gamization is going on now."

This is not a tariff for revenue, not a tariff for revenue with incidental protection; not a tariff for protection incidental revenue. It is a tariff for protection with accidental revenue." (Ap-

Turning to the reciprocity feature of its bill, he said the worst feature of it had nothing to do with duties. It was the power placed in the hands of the "I would as soon give up the writ of habens corpus; I would as two surrender the right to trial by jury as to give away thus the right of laying taxes. This would be to take the back track on 100 years of constitutional government and forget 1,800 years of Chris-

tion civilization. Of all bills ever devised, this is the Dress goods are taxed 170 to 0 per cent, but the tax on billiard tatles, on playing cards, on yachts, on many luxuries, is removed. Why don't you tax the things men can go without | the monstroilty, as he designated it, should

Nobody else gives you the values in bicycle suits that we do.

Because nobody else makes 'em.

Right from our own factory-you know from past experience the saving it means.

Sweaters - golf hose caps - everything else to complete the wheel toggery. \$5 starts the suits.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Cor, 7th and E Sts. N. W.

and not tax the things men must have or

In conclusion he said: "What is the result of all this? Manufacturers are taught to look to Washington and not to their own skill for prosperity. Laborers are urged to believe that when times are hard it is the fault of the statutes and no fault of theirs. There never was

yet a Congress wise enough to regulate every line of business and make it pay; we have the most beautiful and yet the out delicate system of government ever devised for the happiness and prosperity of man. The powers of government are so distributed between the General Government and the States as to make despotism in without this distribution is disregarded. It has weathered the storms of century, and under it the American people have flourished and progressed as ne nation ever did in the history of our race. Let us guard its sacred institutions from all perversion, and maintain in its govern ment all purity."

Mr. Grosvenor, in reply to Mr. McMillin, spent considerable time explaining how he had attempted to save that gentleman from one of "the pitfalls of errorinto which he habitually fumbles when he seeks for a fact or an illustration." This great error was the intimation by Mr. McMillir that Mr. McKinley had been defeated for re-election to Congress because of his tariff bill. The true reason, he said, was that his district had been made Democratic by 4,000 majority. He answered the proof that the Republican position as

sugar has been reversed by saying: "The Wilson bill was taken possession of in the Senate by certain influences. That's as definite as I'm going to make it. It came back here with a differential in favor of the sugar trust of not less than 40 cents on 100 pounds. It was an ugly dose for the House of Representatives, but they had to take it."

lie read from a speech by Mr. McMillin then made to show his position on the

Gea. Grosvenor attempted to answer Mr. Beil's question on Monday as to the return of prosperity, and said the real and personal property of the country had increased by a hundred times the public debt upon the election of McKinley. When asked for figures on this, he admitted he had been betrayed into an exaggeration in the heat of debate. The kernel of his answer was that the country has fallen so deep in the mire of adversity that the time of a return of prosperity is conditional, in effect may be found to be indefinitely postponed.

The issue of 1896 upon which the battle had been fought and the victory won was the issue of protective tariff. Every intelligent man who participated in the campaign and went from one State to another was conscious now of the fact that more than a million voters who had been hunbugged by the specious cry of the com-munists of tax upon wealth and enterprise and the hope for the better times through urrency, nevertheless voted for William McKinley because of his position

on the tariff question.
It was the McKinley law misrepresented and misunderstood that aided our over-throw in 1892; but it was the McKinley law, with the blessings we received from it during its short life that became the talismanic word that swept McKinley into nomination and carried the country "Thus it is proposed to destroy all pos- in 1896. The fruit grower of Calithis robbed and ruined by the Wilson bill cried loudly to the Republicans for as sistance, and from Alabama and Georgia and conspicuously from Louisiana canthe earnest demand for the passage of this

bill. Another member of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, followed Mr. Grosvenor in advocacy of the bill. He said the intent and scope of the measure was accurately tated in the title-a bill to increase the revenues of the Government, and to afford protection to American industries. It pro posed such 15 es of duty as would raise th tures, and endeavored to meet at the same to the industries of the people of the

United States. Mr. Maddox, a Georgia Democrat, made special plea for protection to bauxide rom which alongoum is made and for manganese. Gen. Grosvenor told him if the facts were as he stated protection ught to be given. The committee's inormation was that the materials were found in insufficient quantity and of un-satisfactory quality. Mr. Dalzell said a atisfactory quality.

duty would probably be put on bauxide Mr. Adams, from his experience in travels and residence in South America, said be expected great advantage from the rec

procity features. Mr. Walker closed the day session with figures to show that the Democrats had mistated the facts regarding manufactur-ing profits which he declared averaged in

ew England only 51-2 per cent. Mr. Livingston of Georgia was the firs speaker at the night session, and indulged

a half hour's protest against the tariff all sections of the country and treat all

nterests alike, he said, all parties could support. But this bill benefited manufac urers at the expense of the masses.

Mr. Belford of New York said the Re

publican party was in power today under a solemn pledge to give the people : speedy execution of their will. There was no room to doubt the nature of the commission given by the people. They had decreed an immediate return to the financial and industrial policies under the opera-tion of which the country had shown the most remarkable growth in the history of the world, "and we will command the largest share of popular respect and retain the fullest measure of popular confidence by simply giving the people what they have asked for, giving it to them at on then going bome, letting the bill work

out its beneficent results." Mr. Brundig, of Arkansas, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, in its favor. These were followed by Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, who said his city, of Newark, in 1890, and 43,000 employes in 2,400 establishments, pay ing out \$24,500,000 annually for wages, their product being of the total value of \$81,000,000. Since then, Newark has feit the evil effects with the farmer and the merchant, of abandoning the Amerlean policy of taking care of our own. This bill sought to restore that policy, and he was in favor of it.

Mr. Castle of California attacked the bill most vigorously. The proper title of be, in his opinion, "to foster trusts and pauperize and peonize the agricultural la-borers of the United States." The primary object of the bill, he said, was neither to raise revenue nor to encourage the in-dustries of the United States, but was de-signed by its authors for the express pur-pose of enabling the powerful trust to stand up to the people of the country and to legally rob them. "We are today," Mr. Castle said, "in the transitorial stage, passing from a republican into the most octions form of government known in history—a moneyed oligarchy. Rome, in her decline, had her Cataline; America has her Hanna.

(Applause and hisses.)
Mr. Brown, of Ohio, said it was not necessary to hold a long session of Congress o execute the commission placed in its hands, by the passage of the tariff bill In the opposition of it, he said, we see the final struggles of another lest cause The new member as well as the old could see, and did, in this struggle, the old con-test between two different systems of

labor. Saying that he should vote for the bill, Mr. Kerr of Ohio criticised the reciprocity feature as being, In his opinion, defective. The concessions proposed in the e, he said, were so insignificant com pared with what we must ask in exchange, that any nation negotiating with us for them would be without either dignty or sense. He urged the substitu-tion for the provisions of the bill the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill, born in the brain of James G. Blaine. The last speech of the evening wa

delivered by Mr. Oldstead of Pennsylvania, in support of the bill, who addressed six Representatives on the floor and a score of visitors in the galleries At 11 o'clock the committee rose, and on motion by Mr. Sherman of New York the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA

A Special Grand Jury Will Be Called for Diggs.

Railway Officers Elected-An At tempt to Burglarize the Resideuce of Capt. Dixon.

Alexandria, March 24.-Arthur Diggs, or Parker, who is confined in the jail in this city, on suspicion of having murdered Jesse Jackson, near Walker's Chapel, in Alexandria county, on Saturday night, still protests his innocence. Diggs was visited today by his mother and his brother in law, husband of a sister of the murdered woman. To them he repeated the circum stances of the horrible crime, as heretofore

He has failed to explain, however, the presence of the blood-stained club, with which Jackson is supposed to have been killed, behind the door in the hut where he was sleeping. Diggs is still held under the commitment of Coroner Birch but it is expected that within the next few days he will be given a preliminary examination. A special grand jury will be summoned for the April term of the county court to investigate the killing. In the county court today, the jury in the case of Thomas Kelly, indicted for grand larceny, returned a verdict of not guilty. Kelly was charged with having robbed a man named Balley of a sum of

The Grange Camp Association, owners of the race track property below Jackson City, in the county court today, secured an order restoring to them a strip of land adjoining the track on which George

R. Gardner has erected a building. Sergeant Smith and Policeman Ferguson, who were suspended by the mayor for thirty days for insubordination, have been notified by Chief Webster to report for duty at 2 o'clock tomorrow, when the term of suspension will have ex-

The Richmond Camp, of the Daughters of the Confederacy, has elected fourteen delegates to attend the annual meeting of the grand camp, which will be held in this city next month. These delegates will be entertained by Alexandria Chap-

Mr. George H. Hayden has withdrawn candidate for the office of clerk of

The directors of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company have elected the following officers: G. E. Abbott, president; Park Agnew, vice president; F. R. Hibble, secretary; D. C. Leach, treasurer, and J. Colvin, general superintendent.

The funeral of the late Elmer Skidmore took place this afternoon from his home, No. 1407 Prince street, and was largely attended by the members of the Junio

Order of American Mechanics. An attempt was made tonight to burg arize the residence of Capt, Frank Dixon on Lee street, between Franklin and Jefferson streets. Mrs. Dixon gave the alarm, and when Policeman Davis arrived the thief had escaped through a window, leaving a large bundle of articles, which he was about to carry off, lying in the parlor of the house

At a meeting of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church tonight it was decided to call to the pastorate of the church Rev. J. E. Thacker, of Louisville, The vacancy was caused by the acceptance by the Rev. T. H. Rice of a call to Atlanta, Ga.

CHARGED WITH USURY.

Taylor Loaned Money to His Fellow-Government Employes.

Closely following Superintendent Cullen' ismissal, the conduct of another employ of the mailbag repair shop is now under investigation.

Charles A. Taylor, a clerk, is now charged with lending money at usurious rates of interest to other employes of the shop. It was further charged against Taylor that the poor seamstresses employed by the

shop were his chief victims. Yesterday morning two identical letter were received by Second Assistant Postmaster General Nielson and Major Tyler chief of the Reilway Equipment Division under whose charge the mail bag repair op is placed. These letters purported to be from one of these women, and complained bitterly against Taylor's alleged

misconduct. An examination was immediately order , and last evening a report upon the matter was submitted to Mr. Nielson. It is be leved that Taylor admitted the charges, but that he pleaded in extenuation ignor ince of the fact that it was against the rules of the department.

A Large Reward Offered. Washington detectives and police offials are on the outlook for the negro who assaulted Mrs. Mary E. Goodwin on Frilay, February 19, at De Corse's or Bakers Branch, Kent county, Md. A reward of \$500 for his arrest has been offered by Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, and \$300 additional will also be paid by the commissioners of Kent county.

An Anniversary Celebration.

Kit Carson Post, No. 2, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., celebrated its thirtleth anniversary last evening with a delightful entertainment, given in the main auditorium of the G. A. R. Hall. An exOFFICESEEKERS MARCH ON

Mr. McKinley, Deaf to Their Importunities, Moves Slowly.

THREE COMMISSIONS SIGNED

Senator Platt Urges the Appointment of Col. Archie Baxter as Third Assistant Postmaster General-Secretary Bliss Has a Con ference With the President.

The rush of officeseekers upon the White House shows no sign of abatement, and a many people saw the President on yesterday as on any other occasion since his in auguration

Mr. McKinley, however, is proceeding with the utmost caution in selecting men to fill the more important positions, and is giving each individual case careful consideration. It is said that he has now taken upthe papersof applicants for Assistant Secretaryships, and will announce nomina tions of these before filling any other

Although the President is being besieged every day by delegations who are anxio to secure the appointment of a District Commissioner, he has given no intimation when he will dispose of the matter.

Chief among the "notables" Who called at the White House on yesterday was Hon. Thomas C. Platt, The New York Senator was ushered into the President's private office just as the great clock in Secretary Porter's private office was striking 10.

Mr. Platt returned from New York Tues day, having gone there to consult with a number of party leaders in regard to municipal and State affairs. Tuesday night he attended a tweeting of the New York Republican Congressional delegation at the house of Representative Wadsworth The conference was held for the purpose of talking over Federal appointments. It was agreed to stand as a unit on all mat ters affecting New York appointments, and in future the New York delegation in Congress will be as one man in recommending candidates for office.

Senator Platt's visit to the White House directly following this conference bears its own import. Mr. Platt remained with the President for over fifteen minutes, during which time Major McKinley denied himself to all other callers. Senator Platt called for the purpose of recommending the appointment of Col. Archie Baxter, of the Elmira district, who wants to be third assistant postmaster general. Col Baxter, who is ex-clerk of the New York issembly, is indorsed by the entire New

York delegation. The President signed the commissions of John Hay, ambassador to the court of St. James; Horace Porter, ambassador to Paris, and Henry White, first secretary of the embassy at London The commissions were sent to the State Department, where they will be delivered to the new diplomats.

As soon as Senator Platt had taken his departure Hon. John Hay, who will succeed Mr Bayard as ambassador to the coart of St. James, called upon the President to pay his respects. This is the first time that Mr. Hay has called at the White House since his nomination was sent to the Senate. President McKinley and the new diplomat chatted for several minutes. In conversation with a Times reporter Mr. Hay stated that he expected to leave for London about May 1, upless, however, he was ordered to report there before that

Attorney General McKenna was the only Cabinet officer who called to see the President during the morning.

Representative Graff, of Illinois, called to commend the appointment of Dr. George A. Zeller, of Peorla, Ill., for the position as minister to Switzerland. Dr. Zeiler is indorsed for the position by Senator Billy Mason and the entire Republican Congressional delegation of his State.

Charlie Woodman, of Chicago, who was ambitious to succeed Fitz Lee as consul general to Havana, saw the President again oday. Mr. Woodfilan fears that the Span count of his avowed sympathy for the Cubens in their struggle for liberty, and for this reason now desires to be appointed United States inspector general of steam-ships. Mr. Woodman's friends claim that his long service as a marine officer eminently qualifies him for the position Both Senators Cullom and Mason are urg former saw the Presidentin reference to it

Senator Elkins, accompanied by a West Virginia delegation, called to urge several Federal appointments, Senator Tom Carter, of Montana, was also a visitor at the White House today. Senator Carter, who was formerly chairman of the parional Republican committee, was closeted with President McKinley for several minute When interviewed he declined to state the object of his mission, but gave the old stereotyped expression that he had simply "called to pay his respects "
It is removed that Stewart 1. Woodford

of New York, who was at ohe time pror inently mentioned for a position in the Cabinet, will be appointed minister to Spain. It is not known ho . Mr. Wood-ford regards the Madrid myssion, but his friends assert that he could be induced to accept it.

Representative Mahary, of New York, called on the President to recommend several ininor appoint pents. He was accompanied by Louis S. Grenner, leader of the Twenty-seventh Assembly district of

on anybody's authority. One of the most prominent of the Catholia New York. ergy was asked last night if there was The Republican Congressional delegation anything new at all in the recent publicalled to present the name of S. B. Hege for ratiroad commissioner, to succeed Gen Wade Hampton. Mr. Hege is the district It is always alleged that Dr. Schroeder is attacking a certain liberal element, but who are, and where is, that element? The passenger agent of the Baltimore and Obje Railroad in this city. Senator Pritchard, of burden of the mercenary song last year North Carolina, recommended the appointment of J. M. Millaken for marshal of the western district of North Carolina. was that Bishop Keane was the archetype, the hegemon, of this Catholic liberalism, and that he was being dethroned by the anti-

Representative Barham, of California called to present some constituents who didn't want office. They were Gen. Chip-man, Col. Forsyth, and Dr. Powell, and Judge Powell, of Illinois, William M. Potter, of Maryland, called

ipon the President in reference to securing the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Potter is indersed by Senator Wellington, Gov. Lowndes, Gen Felix Agnus and all of the prominent Re publican lenders of Maryland. Senator McBride and Senator Mitchell of Oregon, also called upon the President

during the day. Mr. Mitchell is said to be

anxlous to secure the appointment of Mr. Van Fleet, of California, to the judgeship in that State made vacant by the selof Judge McKenna as a member of the Others who saw the President were Senators Chandler, Wetmore, Spooner, Baker Pritchard and Fairbanks and Repre-

sentatives Hopkins of Illinois, and Catch-

ings.

Dr. W. C. Briefer, of Kansos, City, Mo., who is an applicant for the position of auditor for the War Department, called at the Waite House during the day. Dr. Dr. Eoteler formers lived in Maryland, but moved to Missouri in 1880. He is backed by Major William Warner, of Missouri, and ondoor the leading Republicans of the State. Dr. Boteler is a sch-in-law cellent program of music and literary souri, and ondoof the leading Republicans numbers was rendered in splendid style. of the State. Dr Boteler is a scalin-law

of the late Secretay of War McCreary, of owa. "Joe" Cannon was another inguished visitor. Ex-Senator Gibson, of Maryland, also called to pay his respects. Just before the President went to lunch Secretary Hiss

in New York the latter part of April.

tended by over 1,000 people.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE

Convention Hall.

All Others-Many Worthy En-

tries Already Made.

The management of the Ice Palace pro

pose to give another six-day go-as-you-

please bicycle race, commencing one min-

uteafter midnight Sunday. The one given

during the winter excited the greatest

nterest among the cyclists here, and now

that the spring has come and there is

entries which Manager Towers has secured

Included in this list are Schock, Rivierre

the French champion; Lawson, Cassidy, Johnson, Peter Golden and Albert, all

of whom are well known for their speed

and endurance. Besides these there will

and Iftt.

track in the world.

until midnight.

probably be Schineer, Blakesley, Miller

The track is already being arranged in

Convention Hall, and it will be a ten-

lap track, built upon the same lines us

before, unking as large as any indoor

It is intended to have a grand band con

cert Sunday evening, lasting from dark

The face will be conducted under the rules

of the League of American Wheelmen and

under its auspices. Those who enter must ride 142 hours, and in order to break the

record for that length of time the winner will have to cover more than 1,910 miles.

Many more entries could have been se

cured than have been mentioned, but those

who are in the list insisted that only riders

of recognized ability in long-distance rac-ing should be allowed to compete.

Cassidy was fourth in the great race in

highest mark yet attained.

New York by Teddy Hale.

the duration of the contest.

xpense that they are brought here.

Manager Towers, however, believes that

"LIBERAL" NIGHTMARE

Catholic Opinion On the War Be-

tween Alleged Factions.

Think of Last Year's Liter-

ary Hessians.

The periodically alleged war between

Dr. Schroeder, professor of dogmatic the

ology at the Catholic University, and a

certain mythical "liberal Catholic" ele-

ment has broken out again. Several col-

umns have been already written about it,

and all of them replicas of the disputches

from the last war, of nearly a year

It appears that Dr. Schroeder has written

an article, in which, as professor of dog-

matic theology, he condemns "liberal-ism," which he clearly defines, assert-

ing that it is a subject half a century old.

Dr. Schroeder talked about this liberalism

a year ago, when it was only forty-nine

years old; and it was just when the sub-

ject was of that silvery age that an

agitation was commenced in two or more

newspapers to show that it all referred to

Bishop Keane. No attention whatever was

paid to these inferences by the authorities of the Catholic University, until it was

stated that there were factional differences among the trustees, who then denied the

statements, none of which was ever made

liberal literature of Dr. Schroeder. Now.

Dr. Schroeder, remember, is the professer of

logmatic theology, and his teachings must

be, as they have been, approved by the

"It requires only a pennyweight of com-

on sense to see that if Dr. Schroeder's

leas of liberalism condemned Bishop

Keane, the good bishop must with greater

and all the alleged "liberals" of the

United States and the universe. What happened? Bishop Keane has been taken

to Rome, given higher honors, and is

matters relating to the church in this

Catholic church that teachers or preachers

otherwise, are given preferments at Rome."

ENDED WITH A BANQUET.

The Royal Arcanum's Grand Council

Closes Its Session.

The Grand Council of the Royal Arca

num, District of Columbia, ended its third

innual session with a banquet at the Hotel legent at 9:30 last night. Mr. Claude R.

Zappone, grand regent, presided.

The following newly installed officers

were present: E. B. Eynon, representative

to the Sporeme Council; Philip Walker,

untry. It is not the history of the

ason have been condemned by the

Pope himself.

"Nothing, whatever," he said.

What a Priest and a Profe

the great interest in cycling at the Na-

tional Capital, which is the paradise of

which has been offered elsewhere.

was ushered into his private office. They were in conference for several minutes but just what subject was under discussion Is Every Day Curing People cannot be learned. Gen. Horace Porter also called at the White House during That Other Physicians Had Declared the day. 'Gen. Porter stated to a Times reporter that he would go to Paris im Hone ess Invalids, mediately after the dedication of the

It must be admitted that Dr. Walker has a record of cures such as has never been achieved by any other physician in the treatment of all disorders of the brain and fictyous system, diseases of the skin and blood, CATARRH, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HE MORKHOIDS, DISEASES OF WOMEN, and atlarifections of the LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, BOWELS, and other organs. Men suffering from nervous detailty or loss of capacity, as a result of overwork, mental worry, or past follies and excesses, are quickly restored to sound, vigorous manbood by Dr. Walker's treatment.

The highest fee charged by Dr. Walker, whether you have one or more desesses, is SS a month. This includes all medicines. IDAILY OFFICE ROCKS—10 to 5: SSE days, 10 to 12; Monday, Wednesday, Thorsday, and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8. Grant monument, which will take place Ex-Congressman J. Frank Aldrich is being pushed for the position as minister Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, called to urge the appointment of W. A. Jones as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, At 3 o'clock President McKinley beld

It Will Begin Sunday Evening at 45 CONSULTATION PROE. TO afternate representative; grand vice regent, J. W. Hodges; J. Jacobie, grand orator, J. D. Terrell, grand secretary, Ben-An Attraction That Will Out-Class jamin White, grand treasurer; George C. Hercus, grand chaptain; W. W. Chase, grand guide; Thomas Calver, grand war

ien; W. H. Brigham, grand sentry, E. A.

Nelss, N. S. Faucett and Philip Walker, committee on laws and appeals; C. Heil-brun, Thomas J. Clark and C. J. Hammerly, on finance, and B. E. Henderson, S. C. Brown and John R. Gisburne, trustees. The collation was served in seven courses fter which the poet of the order, Dr Thomas Calver, rend two original short poems, one "The Royal Arcanum," the ther called "St Patrick and the Snakes."

still more opportunity for cycling, more people are interested than ever. Mr. Roboson was the next speaker to the toast, "The Order," and gave an In every city where these races have seen held the attendance has been very eresting resume of the order's rapid advancement during the past decade. Col. D. C. Morrison, supreme representalarge, and it is believed that the list of tive to the Royal Arcanum session in St. will prove fully as attractive as that Louis next June, closed the banquet at 12 clock with a neat speech.

DOESN'T LIKE ITS ORIGIN

The Secretary of Agriculture Condemns Mr. Morton's Pamphlet.

Thos. G. Shearman, the Wel'-Known Attorney and Single-Taxer, Mentioned as Part Author.

Ex-Secretary Morton's document entitled 'Local Taxation as Affecting Farms' had a very narrow escape from being burned in the market pince like the bad books of Boccacio. It is tabco at the Department of Agriculture, and it has a very inter esting story as revealed yesterday morn ing by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agricul-

Some of those who will be seen here have already made excellent showing in This pamphlet went out with the imother cities, and it is confidently expected that the winner will come very near the primatur of "Hon. J. Sterling Monton, Secretary of Agriculture," and "Henry A. Robinson, Statistican." It was one of the last things to go to press, and it was New York, where the world's record was being turned off at the rate of 40,000 a broken; Schineer, Miller, and Lawson were minute when the new Secretary of Agrifirst, second, and fourth, respectively, at culture stepped in and ordered the press to Chicago, and Schock held the world chama dead standstill. When you ask them plopship until it was wrested from him in about it at the Department now, they shake their heads, look wise, and are silent. These are the creme de la creme of racing cyclists, and it is only at a very large

It was reported that the book had been suppressed. A reporter for The Times called at the department vesterday morning to get a copy of the pamphlet and was furnished with two without any difficulty sese were then taken to Secretary Wilson bleveling, will justify his outlay, and that' to find out what was the matter with them Convention Hall will be crewded during charge he found this book being printed and he stopped the printing as he wanted to see what was going out from the department. He examined the pamphlet and didn't like it. It is full of political and economic heresy, from the G. O. P. stand-point. Secretary Wilson blue-pencilled part of the work at which he takes umbrage and characterized its conclusions as being a top-beavy superstructure, considering the foundations on which they were crected The milk in the coconnut exuded, however, when Secretary Wilson put a blue ring

around the following extract: "In compliance with these instructions, the experts personally visited 1,114 farms in 1895, selecting the extreme eastern and western sections of the State of New York. They obtained from the owner of each farm his personal estimate of the acproperty, separating buildings from land, and also separating from the natural value of the land in its primitive form the value given to it by cultivation, for the purpos of studying the possible effect of that pro vision in the constitution of California of 1879 which directs that cultivated and uncultivated land shall be assessed alike, which providen has been very properly interpreted by the courts as meaning the the most highly cultivated land is to be assessed no higher than it would be if it

were absolutely without cultivation." The foregoing was stated to be single tax doctrine, and then the further fact was commented on that the pamphlet was prepared to great extent through the oggestions and counsel of Thomas G. Shearman, esq., of New York, the author of "National Taxation," and one of the foremost exponents of the single-tax doctrine. These facts queered the publication in the judgment of Secretary Wil-son; but, he has not, as reported, supressed its distribution. Certain Co. gressmen are getting it, and everybody

can get it who calls for it. Secretary Wilson was asked if there was anything in or about this obnoxious pamphlet to show that, going out under the auspices of the department, he, the present orthodox Secretary, did not approve of its teaching.
"There is nothing about it," he plied sententionaly, "to show that I do

It will not be burned, therefore, or mutilated, or even revised. It will go out duly credited to ex-Secretary Morton, and the Republican party washes its hands of it. Secretary Wilson did not wish to show any discourtesy to the re-tiring Secretary, of whom he spoke in the highest terms.

WILL PROBABLY DISSOLVE.

The Southeastern Traffic Association Contemplates This Action. Fort Monroe, Va., March 24.-The men bers of the Southeastern Traffic Associ-ation, now in session at Chamberlin Hotel. are exercised over the recent decision of the Supreme Court, declaring such con

binations unlawful. They have been in semion all day b hind closed doors, and will give nothing out for publication. The organization will, no doubt, be dissolved in obedience to the manuate of the court, but whether this will prevent about the same party of gentlemen meeting here two or three times a year to have a pleasant visit and discuss business matters in a general way, re-

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, Via B. & O. R. R. All trains March 27 nn 28. Valid for return journey until fo lowing Monday. mh25-it

mains to be seen.

SPECIAL NOTICES. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st day of March, 1807, will expire all Reenses issued by the District of Columbia to produce dealers trading at large and peodlers. All persons engaged in the business specified are hereby notified to promptly renew the same. By order of the Commissioners D. C. MATTHEW TRIMBLE, Assessor D. C. MATTHEW TRIMBLE, Assessor D. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.—March 13, 1897—Scaled proposals indured "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. to be opened March 30, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. until 12 of check abon, MARCH 30, 1897, and publicity opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of steel castings, also supplies for foilinity, consisting of Indies, chain sings, turn tables, roller machine, tumblers, steel rati and truck. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the mining at turn tables, roller machine, tumblers, steel rati and truck. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the mining at turn tables, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to rejectany or allottanot demanded and vantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Mithe 22-25-29

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTON, Washing

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTON. Washing ton, D. C., Murch 13,1857.—Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock neon. MARCH 29, and opened at 1 o'clock p. m., same day, in the presence of tidders, for furnishing, delivering and creeting in the National Museum, in this city, the steel and from Work required for starts and ballatrades in one or more of the course in the U. S. National Museum, riams, specifications, general instructions and other information may be obtained on application to J. Effreth Watkins, Chief of the Division of Buildings and Soperinsend ence, National Museum. S. F. LANGLEY, Secretary.

THE CHAPMAN CASE ARGUED

Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus Presented By Counsel.

Contentions of Appellant and Gorernment Set Forth-Noted Spectators in the Audience.

The case against Elverton R. Chapman the New York stock broker, finally reached a hearing in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday afternoon. Chapman was convicted of a violation of Sec tion 102, R. S., which makes it a mislemeanor for a witness summoned before a Committee of Congress to refuse to answer questions propounded to him.

His alleged recusancy was committed in connection with the investigation by the Senate of the alleged sugar trust scandal at the time of the consideration of the teriff bill in 1894. He has applied to the Supreme Court for a discharge from custody under that conviction on a writ of habeas corpus.

The case was argued for the petitioner by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and for the Govern-ment by Solicitor General Conrad.

The contention of counsel for the petioner was three-fold: (1) that thelaw under which the conviction was had is unconstiutional in that it seeks to make a refusal to testify before a committee of Congress contempt of the authority of the body ordering the inquiry to be made; (2) that the law is unconstitutional for the reason that Congress cannot impose on, nor com mit to, the judicial branch of the Government the punishment for contempt of its dignity or authority; (3) that the law is unonstitutional for the reason that by the fifth amendment to the Constitution no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopard of life or limb.

Upon the second proposition, in answer to questions by Justice Gray, Mr. Edmunds said that when Congress touched the indi-vidual citizen, the ultimate decision as to whether it was rightly or wongly exer cising its power, must be with the Supreme Court of the United States.

Against the contentions of Messrs. Edand Dittenhoefer, Solicitor General Conrad asserted the full power of Congress to do just exactly what had been done in

this case. Counsel for the petitioner, he said, confounded acts with offenses; it was easy to conceive that the commission of a single act might and should subject him to pun-But in this case, he said, Chapman had not been charged with contempt of the Senate nor convicted of it; he had been convicetd of a inisdemeaner, committed, as the indictment said, against the peace and dignity of the United States. It was entirely competent, Mr. Conrad asserted, for the Congress to define the act of the pelitioner as an offense and provide for

its punishment by the judicial power.
Interested auditors of the argument were Senators Gray and Lindsay, members of man

MAY AFFECT FEARSON'S CASE.

Judge Bradley's Charge to the Grand Jury Arousing Interest. Considerable interest is being manifested by the members of the local bar concerning the ruling of Judge Bradley, Tues-

day, in the trial of the case of Daniel Gray, charged with murder, Congress passed a law which was approved January 15, which permits a jury in finding a verdict of guilty of murder, to qualify the verdict by solding "without apital punishment," and such a verdict making it obligatory on the part of the court to impose a sentence of im-ment at hard labor for life.

The trial Tuesday was the first one for murder that has taken place in the District since the act became a law, and the rolling of the court was awaited with degree of interest that is unusual.

In his remarks Judge Bradley said that in his opinion the act of Congressis beyond doubt applicable to the District of Colum bia, and added that while the act of January 15, 1897, provides that its provisions shall not apply to or in any way affect any proceeding or indictment then found or pending, or that may be found for any offense committed before the passage of the act, shall be punished under the laws then in force: Provided, that juries may return qualified verticts in pording to the provisions of section 1 of the act (the one authorizing the qualified verdict), and the sentences shall be imposed as therein provided The effect of the act is to repeal all pun-ishment for the crime of marder com-

mitted prior to the passage of the act. Courts, Judge Bradley said, must apply the law as they find it, and finding that the act of January 15, 1897, is as he stated it to be, it was his duty to hold that at the present time there is no punishment prescribed for the crime of

JOHNSON - Departed this life on Wednes-ay, March 24, 1897, at 9:30 n.m., after long and painful libess which she bore in Christian fortitude, MRS. LAURA JOHNSON, beloved wife of Robert onnon, and beloved sister of Mrs. anne Scebold. Funeral from her late residence, 421 P freet northwest, on Friday, the 26th met, at 3 p. m. Belatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Item

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE.

UNDERTAKER, 332 Pa, Ave. N.W. First-class service 'Phone, 1383